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MARGINAL COLUMN By MIR MINDLIN

It is now becoming commonplace in the West to write off many of the new Asian states as dead losses to democracy. They may be neutral or hostile in the cold war, but as true friends or allies, as followers of a similar way of life which produces true affinities, they seem to have disappointed earlier hopes and to have set off on the perilous track of dictatorship. The feeling seems to be growing that in view of the enormous social and economic problems facing them, they have little choice, and whether one regards the dissolution of inept democratic institutions in Asia with smug superiority or with pained sympathy seems pretty much a matter of academic choice.

It is refreshing to find another view taken, as does Prof. William J. Newman of Boston University in an article in the March "Commentary." Mr. Newman asks whether liberalism provides answers to the problems faced by the new states, whether dictatorship has any advantage in dealing with these problems, and whether the choice before the underdeveloped countries is between dictatorship and communism, or between liberalism and communism.

Mr. Newman claims that liberalism is the only system of government that can resolve the dilemmas facing the new states. It provides the checks and balances, riding loyalty toward the center rather than toward the local traditional or familial group, but without destroying local initiative and the long run undermine national unity. Federalism, decentralization, checks and balances, and representation for minority groups are among the techniques worked out by liberalism in the solution, and in a survey of African and Indian experience, Mr. Newman takes a rather sanguine view of the way they can work and are working.

HE then goes on to ask "whether the mobs, those awful street mobs, the Angry Young Men of the backward states... the men-on-the-move, semi-literate, the casual-urbanized halfway between the peasant and the sophisticated Western-oriental moderns... Can they possibly fit into the work of liberal politics?" He refers to Nasser as an example of "dictators who fail to solve the problems of their country precisely in order to keep alive the mob as a way of maintaining their own power, and... points to the alternative of a "Krumpholtz or Nehru who aims to ease their desire for modernization and statehood, and who have a fighting chance to absorb the mob. A closed dictatorship bottles it up until it explodes in a violent face, including the dictator's."

As for the economic problem, it is essentially the problem of the new states, of acquiring capital out of meager resources, and of planning the proper use of capital. For the political consequences, which are referred to G.L. Arnold's "Pattern of World Conflict."

Communism runs away with the national-revolutionary movement and advertises its brand of despotic planning to power-grabbing intellectuals who are little for democracy and much for power. It is a way to drag society out of its stagnation. It is a way to take the West can make it to think of the Communist issue in terms of class and state, and not in terms of the "proletariat" movement of the resources of the traditional state and its conservative groups, where the real issue lies between liberal revolutionaries and the transformation of society only in terms of Soviet experience since 1917.

THUS Mr. Newman sees the dictatorship as a temporary pause in the story of an underdeveloped country. The real choice is between liberalism and communism, and here he sees the vital importance of aid programs: "Liberal government in the underdeveloped states is not a hopeless last-ditch affair. It is, on the contrary, a hard-headed, feasible program of action. But it cannot work in a vacuum. The existence and practical possibility of liberal government make it all the more imperative to spend money on the underdeveloped states."

Jerusalem, April 6.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Libya has sent a cable to the Arab League Secretariat saying she would not participate in the current session of the League's Political Committee since there was no point in discussing the question in the absence of King

Russians Claim U.S. Sabotaging Parley

MOSCOW.—Russia has charged in a protest to the U.S. that the controversial high altitude flight of a U.S. aircraft to Berlin showed a desire to "prejudice conditions" for the East-West Foreign Ministers meeting on May 11.

A Soviet Note sent to the American Ambassador, Mr. Lawrence Thompson, on Saturday raises differences between the two countries over the air corridors to the top diplomatic level. Previous exchanges have been confined to the four-power Air Safety Centre in Berlin.

The dispute follows the Soviet bombing of an American transport plane which flew along one of the three corridors at 25,000 feet. Russia has imposed a "ceiling" of 10,000 feet in the corridors, but the Western powers refuse to recognize it.

The U.S. protested in the Foreign Ministers meeting in Geneva on May 11. The Soviet Note stated: "The Soviet Union is not prepared to accept the established order of communications with Berlin by air. The Soviet Union is not prepared to accept the established order of communications with Berlin by air. The Soviet Union is not prepared to accept the established order of communications with Berlin by air."

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the Note said, "it had not only prevented anything occurring which might harm the situation on the eve of the talks, but was doing everything to help the talks."

In Washington, official spokesmen have made clear the American flight was staged to demonstrate that the Western powers do not recognize the "ceiling" of 10,000 feet which Russia wants to impose on the corridors. (UPI, Reuters)

Nato Cannot Wage Non-Atomic War

WASHINGTON (UPI).—General Lauris Norstad, Supreme Commander of NATO, has told Congress that his forces in Europe are "completely dependent upon atomic weapons."

"We have no forces that are exclusively conventional, or non-nuclear," he said. "The only forces we have are those which are called to Washington recently to testify in closed-door hearings on the defense budget, and a assured version of his testimony was made public by the House Appropriations Committee on Sunday."

Farmers from 31 Countries At Jerusalem Convention

By PHILIP GILLON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The First International Farmers Convention ever held in Israel was opened in Binyamin Ha'oma Sunday evening in the presence of the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, the Premier, Members of the Cabinet and numerous distinguished visitors from abroad.

In the audience of 2,500 men over 100 delegates from 31 foreign countries ranging from Norway to New Zealand; all the visitors were either practicing farmers or high-ranking Government or co-operative officials connected with agriculture. The vast majority of the delegates were from the highlands of living in Europe and the low standards prevailing in Asia and Africa. Great parts of these continents were still deserts, and from such conventions as the present one new ideas for helping such countries should emerge.

The return to the land in Israel, he continued, had succeeded so well that now we have four generations of Jewish farmers. In fact, seven members of the 15-strong Cabinet are members of kibbutzim and two others have children on kibbutzim—so you can see that the majority ruling our country are farmers."

Mr. Kadish Luz, the Minister of Agriculture, who presided over the opening of the Convention, described the history of agricultural settlement in Israel over the last 81 years and the different forms of social and economic units set up by the pioneers. He outlined the efforts to exploit the country's water resources in the redemption of handlands and the cultivation of skills by the farmers.

The Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Gershon Agron, said that the agricultural science of Israel sprang from the mother of all scientific ideas in a vacuum. The country had faced the ordeal posed by stonies, swamps and the

Nehru Wants Tibet Autonomy, But Won't Act

NEW DELHI (Reuters).—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said on Sunday that India was deeply interested in the autonomy of Tibet but there was no question of India taking steps to restore it.

He told a press conference that the Chinese Communists had not denied that Tibet should be autonomous, but had laid stress that this had been broken down by the action of the other party.

"This business of giving advice to others does not always lead to the right results," he told a questioner.

Asked whether India's relations with China were deteriorating as a result of Tibet developments, Mr. Nehru said: "Conditions are such that it is difficult to draw conclusions from the report at the earliest possible moment," the official communication said.

At 3 p.m. today, the opposition parties at present motions of non-confidence in the Government because of the incident. (See Page Col. 4)

To Discuss Report

In the morning, the Prime Minister will discuss the report and its wider implications with the House Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, which will also discuss the report.

The "Call-Up Committee," consisting of Messrs. Yassov Shapiro (Chairman), Moshe Nacht and Josef Avneri, met all day Friday and Saturday until early Sunday morning in order to prepare a unanimous report in time for the regular Sunday Cabinet session.

The report was presented by Mr. Ben-Gurion in his capacity of Minister of Defense. The Government spokesman disclosed that the Cabinet had decided to turn down Mr. Carmel's proposal because of the delays inherent in a further inquiry by a Ministerial committee.

Mr. Barzilai's demand that those responsible for the negligence involved be dismissed was quoted by Mr. E.H.S. Croissant, M.P. in the first of the 1959 Weizmann Memorial Lectures which he delivered in the Wix Auditorium on Sunday night.

In the letter, Dr. Weizmann enumerated some of his doubts about the British Empire policy at the time and insisted that there was a natural alliance, almost an identity of interest, between the Jewish people and the British Empire.

Crossman Reveals Weizmann Letter

JERUSALEM Post Staff

REHOVOT.—An unpublished letter written by the late Sir Harold Crossman to Colonial Secretary Winston Churchill in July, 1921, but never sent, was revealed by Mr. E.H.S. Croissant, M.P. in the first of the 1959 Weizmann Memorial Lectures which he delivered in the Wix Auditorium on Sunday night.

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Dalai Lama Resting in Assam Monastery

SHILLONG, Assam (Reuters).—The Dalai Lama, who crossed into India last week after a 10-day flight from Lhasa, has reached the Buddhist monastery at Tawang, about 100 kilometers south of the Indo-Tibetan border, authorities said on Sunday.

The sources said he was believed to have reached the monastery late Saturday with members of his family and cabinet.

The safe arrival of the 25-year-old Tibetan ruler was greeted by the prayers of about 600 monks in the monastery had chanted continuously for the past fortnight.

The Dalai Lama, who has been granted asylum by India, will take at least eight days to reach the nearest airport at Tezpur, after he leaves Tawang. From there he will probably fly to New Delhi, where he will be welcomed as "an honored guest."

Peeking on Sunday persisted in its claim that the Dalai Lama was "abducted." The New China News Agency reported that the Panchen Lama and Communist rival of the Dalai Lama, on Sunday arrived in Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, to head the local government "while the Dalai Lama is under duress by the rebels."

B-G to Inform Knesset Today Of Action on Call-Up Muddle

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is this afternoon (Monday) expected to tell the Knesset what action he has taken on the basis of the "Call-Up Committee's" report.

The Cabinet on Sunday discussed the report of the three-man committee, appointed by Mr. Ben-Gurion to investigate why the call-up of three Reserve units was announced over Kol Yisrael on Wednesday night as a general mobilization.

It was understood that the nine-page report reveals that there had been a certain amount of negligence and lack of coordination in implementing the orders, issued by the Chief of Staff on the authorization of the Minister of Defense, for a public announcement of the call-up.

The Cabinet "authorized the Prime Minister and Minister of Defense to take such conclusions from the report at the earliest possible moment," the official communication said.

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100 Injured In Dahomey Clashes

COTONOU, Dahomey (Reuters).—Roads have been blocked and about 100 persons injured in demonstrations against the result of the elections held three days ago in this new member of the French Community.

The elections returned the Dahomey Republican Party (R.D.) to power with 59 out of the 70 seats in the Legislative Assembly.

The PRD leader, Souroumigan Apithy, told reporters on Sunday that his Government would stamp out agitation "whatever it may cost."

The Opposition, the Dahomey Democratic Union (U.D.), gained the other 11 seats.

Immediately the election results were known, the U.D. decided to contest some of the results before Dahomey's Tribunal, saying its adversaries had used "illegal and immoral" procedures.

4-Second Earthquake Felt in South France

MARSEILLE (Reuters).—A four-second earthquake shock was felt on Sunday in Marseilles and other regions of southern France.

In several Marseilles houses, furniture moved and the electric current failed.

At Barcelonnette, north-east of Marseilles, where the shock was sharper, several chimneys collapsed. At the village of Saint-Paul-sur-Ubaye, cracks appeared in the walls of the post office and rocks crashed down a mountain-side.

Israel on Committee Of Parliament Union

NICE (Reuters).—Mr. David Hacohen, of Israel, was one of three delegates elected on Sunday by the executive committee of the Interparliamentary Union by the Union Council meeting here. The two others were from the U.S. and Persia.

The three replace the representatives of Iraq, the Sudan and Pakistan, who were not eligible for membership on the grounds that their countries were no longer Parliamentary democracies.

It is a four-story building occupying 2,000 sq. m. of space, 30 trained sales people in 10 departments, 2 modern elevators, air-conditioning, a snack bar and music while you shop—all these features assure you of a happy, pleasant shopping when you purchase all your household and family requirements at

Iraqi Leader Predicts 'Revolutionary' Changes

Baghdad (Reuters).—Prime Minister Abdul Karim Kassem told reporters on Saturday night that he will carry out a "revolution" in the organization of his Government this month.

Demands for Purge Reported

Press reports on Sunday said two government department heads have been suspended for three years under a purge law.

Informal sources in Teheran said on Sunday that two former Secretaries at the Iraqi Embassy there, Jawad Shalash and Abdul Moajed, have asked the Persian Government to allow them to stay in Persia.

The sources said Shalash has resigned from the Iraqi Foreign Service and that Moajed has been dismissed and ordered to return to Baghdad.

League Mediation Opposed by UAR

The Lebanon and the Sudan are reported to be supporting a plan to appoint a committee of three Arab Foreign Ministers to mediate in the dispute between Cairo and Baghdad. The U.A.R. is opposing the plan.

Reuters reports that this is a reliable source. It has emerged after the fourth day's session of the Arab League Political Committee in Beirut on Sunday. All sessions have been held in secret, against the wishes of the U.A.R. The only item discussed so far is the rift between the regime of Abdul Karim Kassem and Abdul Nasser.

U.S. to Get Text Of Meir's Speech

POST Political Reporter

The Foreign Ministry on Sunday instructed the Israeli Embassy in Washington to call the attention of the State Department to the official text of the announcement, made last in the Knesset by the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir.

This follows remarks made on Wednesday by the State Department spokesman at a press conference, in which he criticized certain parts of Mrs. Meir's speech as trying to cross the views of the U.S. Government. The spokesman had not yet received the official text of Mrs. Meir's speech, and is understood to have misquoted it.

Cairo 'Interested' In Trade With Britain

CAIRO (Reuters).—Sir Frank Lee, Permanent Secretary to the British Board of Trade, who arrived in Cairo on Saturday, had his first round of talks with leading Egyptian businessmen here on Sunday.

After the talks he told Reuters he had been given a good reception and there was interest in trade with Britain. He is expected to confer with the Minister of Economy, Abdul Monem Kaisouny, on Monday (tomorrow).

Moscow Says American Goods on Way to Egypt

MOSCOW (AFP).—Moscow Radio said on Sunday morning that the U.S. is resuming the aid to Egypt that was suspended in 1956. Quoting "reliable sources," it said shipment of American goods totaling 200,000 tons would shortly arrive at Egyptian ports.

New Post for Serraj

CAIRO (AFP).—The Minister of Interior for the Syrian Region, Abdul Hamid Serraj, has been given the additional post of Minister of Waqfs in the region.

Soustelle Opens Israel Show

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LYONS.—The Israel Pavilion at the Lyons International Fair was opened on Sunday by Ambassador Soustelle who cut the symbolic ribbon after pronouncing—in Hebrew, to every body's surprise—words of greeting and good wishes to Israel and her envoy.

Also present were Secretary of State for Trade and Industry Fontanet, the Mayor, the local French army and civil dignitaries.

M. Soustelle showed visitors around the pavilion, giving detailed explanations and stressing the need for ever closer economic ties between France and Israel.

He cited as examples the Israel wine industry, established with French help in Baron Edmond de Rothschild's time, and the opening at Caesarea only a few weeks ago of a Franco-Israeli textile works called Francel.

M. Soustelle was presented with a bottle of Israel wine and a miniature copy of a Dead Sea Scroll.

Lyons Fair, the 41st of the

Kuwait In Cairo

CAIRO (Reuters).—Shukri al-Kuwatli, former President of Syria, unexpectedly arrived here on Sunday, usually well-informed sources reported.

Kuwatli, who is 78, resigned as President of Syria and retired from public life when his country merged with Egypt in the U.A.R. in February, 1958. He is considered one of the architects of union with Egypt.

GAZA BORDER STILL TENSE, SAYS BURNS

UNEP Commander General E.L.M. Burns declared on Sunday, according to Cairo Radio, that the U.N. force was still nervous in the Gaza Strip because there was still tension along the armistice lines and the entire Middle East situation was still unstable.

Provisional Cyprus Cabinet Approved

NICOSIA (Reuters).—The Governor of Cyprus, Sir Hugh Foot, announced on Sunday his approval of the list of proposed Ministers in the proposed transitional Cabinet.

The list, submitted by Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Fadil Kutubuk, the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders, includes seven Greek and three Turkish Cypriots. There are also, one Greek Cypriot and one Turkish Cypriot Deputy Minister.

Ministry of Agriculture Farmers Convention

The Citrus Marketing Board of Israel The City of Rehovot

Announce the opening ceremony of the CITRUS FESTIVAL 1959 in Rehovot

Under the patronage of MR. KADISH LUZ, Minister of Agriculture.

The ceremony will take place at the "Paradise" Picking House, near the Rehovot railway station, on SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1959 at 5 P.M.

CITRUS GROWERS AND PACKERS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

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THE news broadcast last week from the Moroccan coast that a few score Jews were arrested when they tried to escape to Europe is more revealing than must have appeared to the authorities responsible for letting the news get out.

The fact that so many Jews were ready to face danger in order to leave Morocco illegally shows clearly that the claim which the Moroccan Government made on several occasions to the effect that any citizen of Morocco who wishes can obtain a passport and leave the country without difficulty, is simply not true.

It is not known here how many of the would-be emigrants intended to come to Israel, where many have relatives, or how many wished to go to France or sought to try their fortune in any other part of the world. But enough has been published of the incident in the French press to establish that the treatment which the Moroccan authorities have meted out to the fugitives was far from what is considered acceptable in the civilized world.

Several days elapsed before the women were released from prison. One of them was expecting a child. A few of the men are still in prison, as far as is known here. Two, at least, are being held incommunicado, and even their lawyer has not been allowed to see them. Nobody knows where they are, or how long they will be held, or even why they were singled out for special treatment. The only thing that is known about them is that they have been subjected to beatings and worse in the course of the official investigation.

The severity of the treatment may not, perhaps, be in accordance with the instructions issued by the central authorities, but it reflects the natural trend of the Moroccan officials to regard the Jews who want to emigrate as escaping prisoners rather than ordinary citizens who want to live somewhere else. The reasons why Jews may wish to emigrate to Israel, in particular, can be of several kinds, but at the present time the direct ones are poverty and the fact that over 100,000 Jews of Moroccan origin have successfully settled in Israel and are in many cases waiting anxiously for their relatives to come and join them.

Had the would-be emigrants been given an opportunity of leaving in an orderly fashion they would not be prepared to face the dangers of clandestine crossings. In Tangiers, over 800 gathered from all parts of the country in the hope of finding passage to Europe, but their plans were frustrated by the authorities. These refugees are now unable to return to their places of origin, where they liquidated their affairs — and must subsist on inadequate rations supplied by local Jewish charitable institutions.

The leaders of Morocco today may be inspired with the best intentions of giving their country a Democratic government based on the best traditions of French liberalism. In practice, however, the trend which the officials reserve for Jews wishing to emigrate shows clearly that Nasser's propaganda has greater influence on the popular mind west of Algiers than the rulers of Morocco would care to admit.

U.S. Loan to Persia For Railway Development
 WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The Export-Import Bank on Sunday announced the granting of a \$9.2m. seven-year credit to Persia to finance the purchase of 40 diesel-electric locomotives and equipment in the U.S.

The loan was authorized under a \$20m. grant of credit to Persia by the Bank in 1955, and was the third allocation of funds for development of Persia's railways.

DISUNITED FRONT

Summing Up Three Schools of Thought in the West

By PHILIP DEANE
 WASHINGTON (OFNS). — It was apparent from the outset of the Washington talks between the four Foreign Ministers of the Western Powers that they were not only on tactics to be employed in the coming weeks but also on policy. None of the delegations has been officially pessimistic, but all admitted that another meeting is needed — this time on April 27 in Paris — before the West can be ready for the Foreign Ministers' meeting which is due to open on May 11.

The Washington talks revealed three distinct schools: the tough, the flexible and the undecided. The flexible school was represented by the British. They have the support of Canada and the qualified support of two other NATO Powers — Norway and Denmark.

Khrushchev has demanded that West Berlin become a city, possibly under United Nations protection, and that it shall cease to be a centre for subversive activities against the satellites.

More generally, the Soviet leader wants some Western gesture indicating at least de facto acceptance of the present division of Europe.

The flexible school, represented by the British, is not expected to back down completely, especially since he feels cocky because of his missile superiority, and unless he is offered a compromise he may go too far, and the West will be faced with a choice between war and capitulation.

Mr. Macmillan has "Malleable Mac" as he has now been called here. He thinks the West should make the following offer: Let both East and West Berlin come under United Nations supervision; let the Big Four occupying forces remain in the city with their existing authority, rights and responsibilities unimpaired; let there be a United Nations police force not infringing on the role of the occupying Powers.

Not only would this be a United Nations police force from both East and West and operating in both East and West Berlin, East Germany would sign the new agreement, and thereby get some recognition.

As far as the whole of Europe is concerned, Mr. Macmillan wants mutual inspection in a central European zone covering both Western and Communist countries. Nuclear weapons would not be banned in this zone, as the Poles have proposed, but there would be formal assurances that such weapons would not be given to East or West Germany, or to the satellites inside the zone.

There are some ideas. These are that the West might propose a new international status for Berlin, Moscow would give firm new guarantees of Western access to the city, and the West would accept East German supervision of the access routes. East Germany, however, would not be formally recognised.

On the whole of Germany, Washington thinking runs along the lines of setting up a permanent commission composed of representatives from both East and West Germany to study reunification. This reunification would start with bringing together the communications and transportation of the two Germanys; other aspects of economic life would be unified later.

German Elections
 Finally, there would be all German elections. After the initial steps towards reunification were taken, the Western Powers and the Soviet Union could discuss such matters as setting on forces and inspection.

The inflexible were represented at the Washington conference by the French and the Germans. The prospect of being joined at the following NATO meeting by the Benelux countries and the Italians. This fact alone maintains that the Russians are not really willing to have a settlement in Europe; that they seek a gain in negotiations with the Western Powers and will subsequently use this gain as the base from which to launch a new crisis, demanding even more concessions.

So why make any concessions at all? The West's position of insisting on free elections to reunify Germany is the only sound position; and departure from this position is a departure from soundness. The inflexible, moreover, contend that Macmillan is offering concessions to the Russians without asking equivalent counter-concessions in exchange for allowing the West to keep the right it already has in Berlin.

It would be offering the important concession of guaranteeing the West with inspection that Germany will not receive nuclear and bacteriological weapons. "We should make the Russians pay for this concession," said a high official of the West.

When pressed, the inflexible feel that they dislike the beginning of the end, both the British and the U.S. plans for compromise. Any ceiling on forces, any talk of disarmament even in the future, can only cause an upsurge of nationalism, especially in Germany. The same official added: "The German public may reason that this is the beginning of the end, and that it might not be a bad idea to make a deal with Russia while there is time."

Most of all, the inflexible dislike talk of economic ties between the two German states because they consider that such ties can only contribute to loosening the economic bonds of West Germany with the commonwealth and having brought to create this new economic community they do not want it menaced.

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TOO MANY ACCIDENTS



By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

Laying Blame for Bungle

Davar (Histadrut) ridicules the Opposition's seizure on every pretext, justifiable or not, to table a motion of non-confidence, adding that an entire Government cannot be held responsible, as in the case of the unfortunate call-up announcement last week, for a subordinate's lack of good judgment. Does the Opposition intend to make the Defence Forces a football in party rivalry?

Lamachar (Abdulla Hava-dar) holds that the affair calls for an immediate and thorough airing and suggests that for a number of important reasons, this should be done not by a body named by the Minister involved but by a committee of ministers that will be able to go to the very root of the matter.

Herut writes that it is no wonder that Hillel Dan, who was dismissed from his post, has declared that he will remain devoted to the Histadrut and Mapai, since he has been granted IL6,000 in compensation from public funds at a time when thousands of workers are unemployed and tens of thousands of families continue to live in the maelstrom or in impossible conditions.

Discussing Friday's report in Davar that the Minister of Finance intends to present his party (but not the Knesset) with a five-year financial-economic plan, Hahaker (General Zionism) notes that Mapai knows and feels that the country is on the economic downgrade and is hysterically seeking ways out of the jam. Such a plan would mean even more thoroughgoing government control of an economy that should be directed but not dominated. There is no time less opportune for a five-year plan than the present.

Ha'aretz (non-party) finds it unfair of the U.S. to terminate its aid to us on other than pure economic grounds, and if it is true that the State Department has taken this step to "cleanse itself of the stain" of being "pro-Israel," how far is it ready to go to appease the Arabs?

What is important, according to Ma'ariv, is not America's intentions in cutting the aid, but how the Arabs will interpret its decision and how it will encourage the Cairo dictator.

PEN FRIENDS
 IRA L. POWERS, 29, of 1901 E. 1st, Denver 18, Colorado, U.S.A. is a third-year student at the University of Denver majoring in Airline Management. He has many diversified interests, is especially interested in Israel, and has high hopes of visiting there. He is corresponded with Israel, preferably a girl of about 18 who knows a fair amount of English.

Visitors' Gallery: Jacob Fine

SOCIALIST from STEPNEY

By JACK LEON
 FORTY-SIX years after arriving in London as a penniless immigrant from Lithuania, a British trade union leader, Jacob Lewis Fine, J.P., in 1948 received the O.B.E. from King George VI at Buckingham Palace.

"In recognition of public services rendered in Stepney," a borough deep in the East End of London.

Last November a group of friends decided to honour this man, who led the Jewish garment workers in the British capital for nearly four decades, by sponsoring his long-anticipated first visit to Israel on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The immediate response enabled Mr. Fine to pay his current three-week visit here.

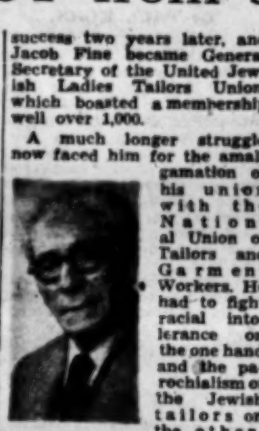
An alert, silver-haired septuagenarian with a lively sense of humour, Jacob Fine had the conventional Eastern European Jewish education, the first in Ader and then at the famous Vilna Yeshiva. At the age of 18 he was expelled when caught studying Russian. At a technical school in Vilna, he became interested in the students' secret anti-Tsarist movement. However, this phase of his life came to a sudden end when he was denounced and arrested for being in possession of a banned revolutionary paper. Released on condition that he report to the police every day, young Fine escaped across the German frontier in 1901 and sailed for England on a cattle-boat from Bremen.

Sweet Shop
 The new immigrant started life in London as a shop-boy to an East End tailor who paid him 3s. 6d. for a 60-hour week. He joined the union, where he fought to improve these "sweet shop" conditions. In 1915 he became the union's secretary and strove to unite the dozen or so small unions which presented the various sections of London's garment trade. These efforts met with

far better partner in Horst Buchholz than in the doll-like Karlheinz Boehm.

Groco in Africa
 NAKED EACH (Orna, Jerusalem), translated "Scorched Earth" into Hebrew, is another movie shot in an African location, with a travelogue, elaborately stressing the travelogue. Except for a tame Mungo, there are no exotic animals about. Juliette Groco, as a lady from the Marais, is front, may sound like an unlikely combination with Richard Todd as an Irish immigrant farmer, but the two go very well together. Top acting honours should go to Finlay Currie, the buxom missionary, and John Kitzmiller, the civilized native. A good dramatic picture which does not have to resort to artificial tension.

The Jewish Chronicle
 APRIL 3
 Immigration and Politics
 On Sale Everywhere



Not until 1939 was the Jewish body integrated into the National Union of Tailors and allowed to retain its identity under the amalgamation terms. Jacob Fine became its Secretary. It was then still largely Jewish tailors, by 1947 when Jacob Fine reached the retiring age, 30 per cent of the body which he had built up to a strength of 13,000 were non-Jewish. In the last 12 years this figure has risen by another 10 per cent, as the trend of Jews away from tailoring continues.

Bevin's Refusal
 A member of the British Labour Party since 1918 and a Councillor in Stepney for 15 years, Jacob Fine has been a personal friend of numerous leaders of the British Labour movement, including Ramsay MacDonald and Ernest Bevin, and he remains in close contact with Earl Attlee and Sir Vincent Tawson. Yet in 1948, Foreign Secretary Bevin refused to give him an interview for the Yiddish-language "Jewish Daily Forward" of New York, of which he was the London correspondent for 25 years. Mr. Fine had challenged Bevin to justify his policy on Palestine to British Jews, recalling that in 1930 the Colonial Secretary of that time, Lord Passfield, had accepted a similar challenge when asked by Mr. Fine to explain his notorious anti-Zionist White Paper, and granted him a long interview.

Last year Jacob Fine retired as a Justice of the Peace for the County of London after a quarter of a century on the Bench, and he was also a visiting Magistrate to Brighton and Penzance prisons. During his coronation year in 1933, when the B.B.C. broadcast a series of 45-minute programmes called "The People We Are," the life history of Jacob Lewis Fine was chosen to represent "The Immigrant." It was a great success, and since then he has broadcast fairly regularly over the B.B.C., dealing several times with aspects of his life as a Jewish immigrant in the U.K.

The visitor is a founder-member and Vice-President of the World Jewish Congress' British Section. Active in the Histadrut Branch of

the J.P.A., he is a veteran member of the Association of Jewish Journalists in the U.K. — most of his large output of writing has been done in Yiddish. He is a widower and has two sons.

In Israel, which he is touring as guest of the British Zionist Federation's Tel Aviv Office and the Histadrut, the enthusiastic labour leader says he has found something which he has been looking for throughout his long life: "a classless society in the true sense of the word." It has thrilled him to see the high standard of living of the Israel worker, and the respect which he enjoys in the community. In this the U.K. labour movement has much to learn from Israel, he believes.

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SWISSAIR

KEEPING POSTED

THE Jerusalem Municipality has an uphill struggle with its tax payers, some of whom think up all kinds of reasons why they should not pay. The fact that they do not recognize the State of Israel. (Doesn't that give you any good if the State recognizes you?) There are similar problems even among the orderly-minded Germans. It seems a woman in a West German town recently applied to the local court for exemption from garbage collection tax. She told the magistrate that she had never had any garbage and therefore did not make use

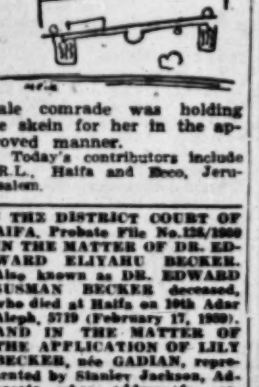
visit us she will bring her crown, if only to wear while visiting schools.

A CORRESPONDENT
 writes.
 I must admit that I was a little frightened when I heard last night's 9 o'clock radio announcement, but then I remembered a noteworthy April hoax perpetrated by the Dutch radio some years ago.

At that time restorations were carried out at the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. On April 1, the radio announced in its normal news bulletin that Rembrandt's "Night Watch" had been treated with the wrong restoring fluid and that its colours were now fast disappearing. It would only be a matter of hours before the whole picture, perhaps the most famous in the world, would be entirely lost.

In order to enable art-lovers to get a last sight of it, the doors of the museum had been thrown open during the night and the public was asked to hurry because otherwise there would be nothing left to see. Queues of thousands of people formed up in no time in front of the Rijksmuseum and the police, who knew about the stunt, directed them in an orderly fashion to the doors of the museum, which, of course, were not opened.

when we espied a peaceful picture in the military truck just ahead of us: a girl soldier in uniform was sitting winding her wool while a



male comrade was holding the skein for her in the approved manner.

Today's contributors include R. Haifa and Beza, Jerusalem.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HAIFA, Probate No. 25/58, IN THE MATTER OF DR. EDWARD ELIJAH BECKER, the deceased, EDWARD BECKER, deceased, who died at Haifa on 19th Adar 5718, and in the MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF LILY BECKER, widow of the deceased, to be appointed executrix of the will of the deceased, the Court, sitting with Stanley Jackson, Esq., as Judge, and in the presence of the District Court of Haifa bearing date this day, I do hereby state and all manner of persons to appear in the said Court in 10 days from the date hereof and show cause, if any they have, why the last Will of Dr. Edward Eliahu Becker, also known as Dr. Edward Eliahu Becker, should not be proved, approved and registered and probate thereon granted to the said Lily Becker nee Gadian, name of the said deceased, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.

Dated: April 5, 1959
 (Signed) S. BAZI — Registrar

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 Registration of candidates has begun at all District Recruiting Offices on April 1, 1959 and will end on Thursday, May 14, 1959.